

# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXII.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1893.

NO. 1,648.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. MONT. M. FOLGER.

Published by  
R. M. & A. C. FOLGER  
Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:  
For one year (in advance) \$3.00  
For six months \$1.75  
For three months \$1.00

OFFICE:  
Corner of Bryant and School Streets.  
(Court House Block).

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge.....Wm. H. Vinton.  
County Clerk.....M. F. Reynolds.  
County Clerk, Auditor and.....John D. Murphy.  
Recorder.....Joseph A. Brown.  
Treasurer.....G. L. Hayes.  
District Attorney.....C. L. Welch.  
Assessor.....A. F. Berry.  
Comptroller and Public Administrator.....Cornelia Richards.  
Superintendent of Schools.....William Coleman.  
Superior, First District.....K. W. Boyd.  
Superior, Second District.....Andrew Arnold.  
Superior, Third District.....W. F. May.  
Superior, Fourth District.....Henry A. Fitts.  
Superior, Fifth District.....Henry A. Fitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Court, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April and July, and the Fourth Monday of September.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**R. F. OSBORN & CO.**

NO. 751 MARKET STR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Hardware

CABINET.

UPHOLSTERERS

CARRIAGE MAKERS

HARDWARE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**5 DOLLARS  
TO  
20 PER DAY  
Easily Made.**

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honest, and pays better than any other offered system. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All needed is the will to work plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

**GEORGE STINSON & CO.,**  
Box 428,  
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Scientific American Agency for  
**PATENTS**  
CONVERTS  
TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGN PATENTS,  
COPYRIGHTS, etc.  
For information and full particulars apply to  
**JOHN & CO. 10 NASSAU ST. N.Y.C.**  
Scientific American Agency for  
**PATENTS**  
CONVERTS  
TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGN PATENTS,  
COPYRIGHTS, etc.  
For information and full particulars apply to  
**JOHN & CO. 10 NASSAU ST. N.Y.C.**

**ALLAN FURNAN & CO. THE JOURNALIST**  
Devoted to the interests of Authors, Artists, Poets, and Advertisers.  
60 per week. 25 cents a copy.

**THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM**  
A Treatise on the Art of Writing for the Press.  
By Allan FURNAN.  
Price 50 cents.  
Also "The Ladder of Journalism," by A. C. FOLGER.  
Price 50 cents.  
**ALLAN FURNAN,**  
117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

## INTERESTING RUINS.

An American's Discoveries in Peru and Bolivia.

Thought to Be the Most Ancient Remains of Lower Civilization to Be Found Upon the Western Hemisphere.

Maj. William Sully Beebe, a retired army officer living at Thompson, Conn., is about to send to the leading archaeologists of this country and Europe what he considers proofs of some very remarkable discoveries that he has made during researches that have cost him twenty years of study and a large sum of money expended in novel lines of investigation. He believes, says the New York Sun, that his findings will convince scientists that America is the seat of an older source of occidental civilization than either Assyria or Egypt. Maj. Beebe claims that the ruins that flourished around the Mediterranean—the Assyrian, the Roman and the Greek—prove themselves to have been the borrowings from an earlier people on this continent, because in the parallels that occur in the early traces of both civilizations the greater parity is found in the American examples. Myths and symbols and folklore tales that European students have not been able to make clear are simplified when read by the light of his American discoveries. In the journey to distant lands they have been altered, copied blindly or reported ignorantly, he thinks, so that they have obtained altered or modified meanings on the other side. To give only one example: Maj. Beebe asserts that the sodical sign of Sagittarius was at first an armadillo, the name of which in Peru meant an armored hare or rabbit. The sign and name remained the same wherever the armadillo was known, but by the time the symbol reached northern Mexico and the region of our states it became changed to an "armed rabbit"—a rabbit carrying a bow and arrow. It is the same sign, Maj. Beebe says, and stands for the same constellation in the heavens as the European symbol of a man with a bow and arrow, Sagittarius.

Maj. Beebe declares the most ancient remains of former civilization on this continent to be those ruins of temples and of cities that are found in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca, on the Bolivia-Peru border. These relics are scattered over a great extent of country and reveal remarkable skill in stone cutting, architecture and in ornamental work. This region is fourteen thousand feet above the sea level and too cold to provide sustenance for more than a sparse population, but there is little doubt that its climate and its population were once very different. It once supported thousands of stone-cutters who could neither live nor work there now. The Aymara tribe of Indians, the present inhabitants, have retained in great purity the language they spoke when the Spaniards conquered the country, and at that time the Spaniards took down their fables and legends in great numbers. Maj. Beebe sent a capable man there to verify the old observations and make new ones, and, after a study of eight other American tongues and a couple to the north of the Aymaras, he is convinced that they are the relics of the oldest American semicivilization, and that their influence spread over North America. Proofs of this he claims to have found as far away as Iowa and New Jersey. He asserts that there are in Egypt, and, for that matter, all around the Mediterranean, the most evident duplications of the work of these Aymaras in dialect like that at Stonehenge, in Assyrian and Egyptian buildings, in the folklore and in the languages of many peoples.

Of almost equal interest to Americans is Maj. Beebe's discovery with regard to the pictographic tablet found at Lavenport, Ia., and declared by Smithsonian experts to be spurious and worse than valueless. Maj. Beebe declares that he is able to read it. He says that it reproduces the symbols and myths of the Aymara Indians, and tells the same stories that are conveyed by means of the great dialectic temple at Tia Huacana in their country—the same that Mr. Inwards, of London, found to correspond so nearly in appearance with a miniature temple left in Assyria. Maj. Beebe has arranged all his proofs to writing, and arranged the vast number of analogies that he claims to have discovered between old and new world beginnings in such a manner that when all are collected and presented in print and sent out, the scholars of the world will, with the least possible trouble, examine his work and judge his claims. He is a man of leisure and of means, who is taking up the study of Hebrew and his attention directed to those similarities between the Israelites and our North American Indians which have been often and generally discussed.

New Stones Are Valuable.  
A diamond is not valuable simply because it is a diamond, but for its cutting and polishing. A diamond in the rough is much less valuable than after it is cut and polished. It is because a diamond is capable of a high polish and can be made to reflect light that it takes its place among the most valuable of precious stones. But a pearl is valuable from the time it is first found, and so are many other precious gems.

## A ROYAL YACHT.

That of Emperor William of Germany.

It Is Painted in Its Appointments and Armed as Thoroughly as If Intended for a War-ship.

The Hohenzollern is a magnificent vessel, and looks more like a cruiser than a yacht. It is built of steel, painted white, and propelled by twin screws, connected with a double set of engines. Its average speed is nineteen knots an hour, and this can be increased to over twenty knots an hour. The Hohenzollern has two wheels, one at the stern, the other near the bow, the latter worked by steam, the former by man-power, both being painted white and gold, with nickel spokes. The yacht, says London Queen, is armed with eight quick-firing Krupp guns and with its graceful outlines sits high in the water. It has three masts and two funnels, painted yellow, the gilded imperial German crown on the prow and the Hohenzollern coat of arms in black and silver, surrounded by a laurel wreath, on the stern. The deck is covered with linoleum and over a large part there is an awning, where in fine weather the emperor has luncheon and tea parties. In the fore-part of the vessel is a bridge reserved for the emperor. It is approached by a mahogany stairway and has mahogany railings. The emperor's apartments on the middle deck amidships are on the port side, those of the empress and her children on the starboard side. Waincooting, doors and staircases, as well as other fittings and furniture, are of very light-colored, almost white, maple wood; the ceilings white, picked out with gold; the roocoos chimneys, of nickel, and the walls covered with cretonne, varying in pattern in the various apartments. The lofty and spacious dining saloon on the middle deck is twenty-five feet broad by seventy-five feet long, but by an ingenious arrangement of portieres can be made of any size the emperor pleases. It is upholstered in gray and white, and, like the whole of the vessel, lighted by electricity and warmed by steam pipes. On the center table stands the Queen's cup, won by the Meteor at the recent royal yacht squadron regatta at Cowes, and on another table the County Down cup, won by the Meteor at the royal Ulster regatta in 1893. Above this saloon is the promenade deck, with the smoking-room at one end and the emperor's bridge on the other. The smoking-room is very comfortable, furnished and lined with porcelain plaques, on which illustrations of German battles by sea and land are painted. On the upper deck is one of the emperor's working-rooms, furnished with a telephone. Hanging on the wall is the log book and on a shelf are some nautical books. Another work-room and a conference-room are on the middle deck, their walls being decorated with water-color sketches and photographs of the queen, the empress of Germany, and her children. The saloon intended for family gatherings is decorated in blue and silver and fitted with furniture of maple and a fireplace of marble and nickel. The empress' bedroom contains a bedstead of nickel, with a counterpane of red silk and hangings of gray satin. Adjoining the emperor's room are the apartments and the mess-room of the imperial suite, while the officers' mess-room and cabins, fitted up with oak furniture, are situated forward. The kitchens on the deck below are splendidly fitted up. The Hohenzollern is 116 meters long, with 14 meters beam, its tonnage 3,400, displacement 4,200 tons, and horse power 30,000.

## UNDER THE SPOUT.

A Strange Indian Method of Putting Little Ones to Sleep.  
Sir George Campbell records in his Indian Memoirs a very strange habit of native mothers in the neighborhood of Simla. It seems inclined to recommend its adoption in England, but perhaps he is speaking in jest. I wonder not to have seen more notice of the curious practice of the hill women of putting their babies' heads under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them quiet. When the new carotid was first made, there was a village at a halting-place where rows of such children might be seen in a grove close to the road. The water of a hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of little spouts, each about the thickness of one's little finger. Opposite each spout was a kind of earth pillow, and a little trough to carry away the water. Each child was so laid that one of the water-spouts played on the top of its head, and the water then ran off into the trough.

I can testify that the process was most successful. There never were such quiet and untroublesome babies as those under the spouts. The people were unanimous in asserting that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary, benefited and invigorated them. In fact, they seemed to think that a child not subjected to this process must grow up soft-brained and good-for-nothing. Certainly their appearance showed no signs that this singular method of bedding the intellectual part of their bodies had done them any harm.

## THE PERSPECTOGRAPH.

A German Invention by Which Small Drawings Are Enlarged.

The oft felt wish of many of our artistic readers, to be able to enlarge original drawings without much trouble, has hitherto remained ungratified, but now, says the Season, they will certainly rejoice to hear of a clever little invention by which many technical difficulties may be overcome. The leading feature is an elastic band, on which a small bead is threaded. As this band fits so tight that it can only be moved when the elastic is stretched to the utmost, we may consider it to be firm wherever fixed. One end of the elastic is secured between two metal plates forming a sort of button, and the other runs into the movable center of an ordinary pencil case, which turns to prevent the twisting of the elastic when in use. The button, the small original and the sheet for the copy are fastened with drawing pins on the drawing board, the two former to the upper left part. Then the pencil is taken in the hand and guided to follow the outlines of the original. Curious as the work seems at first, the hand soon becomes accustomed to the involuntary motion and begins to feel as if it were drawing with the pencil, while the effect is both useful and interesting.

The directions and instrument are equally easy, the actual length of the elastic having nothing to do with the proportions; the position of the bead alone determines the size of the copy. Say, for instance, the original measures eight and one-half inches high, and we wish the copy to be twenty-two, all we have to do is to place the pencil at twenty-two inches, and the head at eight and one-half. When thus arranged it is impossible to obtain other positions, whatever the relative position of original, copy or paper may be. The above described instrument can, however, only be used for large designs, as the bead embraces too much space to allow of very fine lines, so for photographs, miniatures, small engravings, etc., a somewhat finer apparatus is preferable. By its aid the finest as well as the thickest lines can be produced. In place of the bead we have a strip of metal, with a point as fine as a needle, capable of tracing the smallest curves of features; this is fixed between two parallel elastic bands, while ends are fastened with a spring to two metal discs, ending in the pencil case and the motive power of the needle, otherwise the rules are the same as for the single thread apparatus. The new perspective is a patented German invention.

## DUTCH BETROTHALS.

Right Rules of Etiquette Must Be Observed in the Land of Dykes.

In Holland an engagement is a far more serious affair than in any other country in the world, says a correspondent of the New York Post. As a rule the young people have to face great difficulties before they have their heart's wish fulfilled and before "love's course runs smooth." On account of the great publicity which is given to it, it is for this reason alone very awkward for both parties to break an engagement. Young women are kept very strictly in the land of dykes. No riding in buggies or going to theaters alone with young men is permitted. There is always some elderly lady to chaperone the young girl wherever she goes. When a Dutchman falls in love and believes his affection returned, he he will, if well bred, ask the parents of his lady love for permission to call upon her oftener than is allowed by the Dutch etiquette for ordinary male visitors. This request being granted, the young people meet quite often; little dinners are arranged, informally, where his seat is next to hers, so that our young friends can talk and exchange opinions to their hearts' content. All this is done to give the lovers the opportunity to get to know each other thoroughly before they take the decisive step, which, as I have said, is very binding. When at last the young people have come to an understanding, the hand of the fiancée is formally asked by the father of the future husband (or if his father is no longer living, by his mother or guardian, but never by the young man himself). It is, of course, known beforehand that this request will not meet with a refusal, since the fact that the son has been granted leave to visit his fiancée's home shows that his suit is approved. Money affairs are now settled, and the prospects of the young people talked over. After that cards are printed, bearing the names of the betrothed, and also the day for the reception, which as a rule takes place at the fiancée's house in the afternoon, from two to five, the usual calling hour in Holland. These cards are sent not only to friends, but to the slightest acquaintances on both sides, who are all supposed to acknowledge them, either by sending letters of congratulation, or, if living in the same town as the fiancée, by presenting themselves on the day of the reception.

Contrary to the general belief that Ireland leads the world in its fondness for "pratles," statistics show that the people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato eaters; the consumption in these countries annually exceeds one thousand pounds per head of population.

## MEXICAN TRAIN ROBBERS.

Dias "Set a Thief to Catch a Thief" and Seen Get Rid of Them.

Appropos of the recent train robberies in this country, a western railroad man suggests to the New Orleans Times-Democrat that we should adopt the Mexican plan of dealing with them, which proved so effective there. Mexico offers great advantage over this country for train robbing. It is thinly settled; the land is cut up with mountains, offering hiding places for the robbers and a safe retreat; its people are not so advanced in civilization as ours, and there is a much larger dangerous element, ex-bandits and revolutionists, to whom train robbing would come as a natural trade. The railroads, moreover, are a new institution, and it was natural to suppose that train robberies would be numerous. During the first extension of our railroad system into Mexico they were so frequent that a passenger thought himself lucky to get from the Rio Grande to Mexico without several stoppages from these "knights of the road." Detectives, bloodhounds and other means of suppressing the evil were tried, but with little more success than in this country, when President Dias, on the old theory of "set a thief to catch a thief," hit upon the happy idea of utilizing the bandits and railroad robbers to protect the roads by organizing them into a police force known as the rurales, or rural guards. He had some of the men who were suspected of this business summoned before him and offered them an opportunity of entering the government service as mounted police, and told them that if they did so he would furnish them with fine uniforms, improved firearms and the best horses that could be bought, but if they did not he would have the soldiers hunt them down. They knew that Dias was a man of his word, and they entered the government service, and, being daredevils, as far as courage is concerned, and thoroughly acquainted with the ways and methods of the train robbers, to whom they showed no mercy, they very soon suppressed these robberies. When a train was held up the rurales, who knew every mountain recess, never stopped until they had hunted down the last robber. The plan worked splendidly, and there is to-day less interruption to railroads in Mexico than in this country, although the chances for robbery are so much better there.

## BLOWING 150 MILES AN HOUR.

A Gentle Zephyr Which Recently Crossed the Top of Mount Washington.

Describing a recent gale on Mount Washington, Among the Clouds, printed at its summit, says that the summit was enveloped in clouds, and those who came up by train were not only glad to reach the hotel, but to escape from the fury of the winds, which swept over the railroad track near the Lizzie Bourne monument. The car was almost lifted from the track by the wind, but there was no serious difficulty in the way of making the ascent. After the arrival of the train Conductor Horne concluded that it was not safe to attempt to make the usual downward trip at two o'clock, and the passengers and the trainmen remained at the summit. All the afternoon the wind continued to increase, and for a greater part of the time it must have exceeded a velocity of one hundred miles an hour, while the rain came down in torrents. What occurred early on Thursday was only a prelude to what followed. Toward night the storm began to slacken its great force, and early in the evening it shifted into the northwest. It, however, seemed to have a new hold, and from ten o'clock in the evening it gradually increased until it became little short of a hurricane soon after midnight. At half-past two Friday morning it reached its height, and from that time till long after daylight it kept up a pretty steady velocity. Just how high it went is not known, but judging from other severe gales, when the wind was known to have reached a velocity of one hundred and thirty-five miles an hour, this must have gone up to the vicinity of one hundred and fifty miles. Every building on the summit felt the severity of the gale, and the top of a chimney of the Summit house was blown over, doing, however, little damage, but for a short time making considerable noise, as the loosened bricks went sliding down the roof to the rocks in the rear of the hotel. Of course some of the inmates of the hotel felt as though they had been treated to something unusual. The hotel is securely bolted, and even a velocity of one hundred and eighty-six miles in a winter month several years ago made no impression upon it.

## A Thrilling Experience.

Probably few men have had a more thrilling fifteen seconds or so than had the driver of a heavy load of giant powder in Oregon a few days ago. He was piloting a four-horse team drawing a wagon containing three thousand pounds of giant powder over a rough road into Tillamook. A rickety bridge spanning a narrow ravine gave way under the load, and the whole outfit was dumped down into the dry bed of the creek. There was no explosion, and the driver, horses, wagon and powder were hauled out all right. The driver has not recorded his sensations as he felt the bridge giving way and during the few seconds between then and the time the load landed safely again.

## SNAKE STORIES FROM DUTCHNESS.

How That the Crooks Are Only Pretence Apprehensions to Split Them.

With the coming of the autumnal storm Dutchess county farmers get a chance to sit down and think over the incidents of the last summer, says a Poughkeepsie correspondent of the New York Sun, and from reports so far received the crop of snake stories is up to the average. "Pop" Ball, of Poughkeepsie, the best judge of whiskey on the whole hog ridge, comes to the front with a series of remarkable tales, which are vouched for by his nearest neighbor, "Squar" Resch. He says that the 14th of last June, shortly after sunrise, while he was catching trout out of "Jones' brook" by the old-fashioned method of tickling them under the belly, he saw a mammoth water snake, memorize a toad, getting the latter completely under its control that when he finally swallowed him the victim did not so much as blink (the other eye). The toad, as "Pop" Ball tells the story, was sitting on the bank of Jones' brook rambling over a particularly delicious insect it had just enveloped when his snakehead cautiously poked his glossy nose from beneath the swamp grass near by and fixed his beady optics on the toad. Both remained perfectly quiet for several minutes, when the toad began to twitch, and a slimy substance oozed from its skin. The convulsions passed over in a few minutes, when the snake slowly wriggled up to its prey and in the course of half an hour had completely swallowed it. "Pop" Ball, in the presence of "Squar" Resch, killed the snake and released the toad, which was about the size of a cat.

Along about the latter part of August "Pop" killed a black snake in Resch's meadow, which had a two-pound and a half bullhead stuck in its throat by its horns, which penetrated the skin on both sides and were plainly visible on the outside of the reptile. But the most remarkable snake that "Pop" came across was at Bull's pond early in September. It was a milk snake and lay under a pile of old logs which "Pop" pulled down in search of dry timber for a camp fire. When the first log was disturbed the snake glided out, followed by eleven young ones, who, to "Pop's" amazement, appeared down their mother's throat. That same day, under the dam at Bull's pond, "Pop" captured a pound and a half trout with a "snakehead," the hanging to the trout's tail was a water snake three feet long. He believes that the snake grabbed the trout just as the latter made a dash for it.

## WHERE THE WIDOW IS STRONG.

She Is Less Emoting, Understands Men and Is Counting in Pence.

The peculiar charm of the widow is derived from the broader views she acquires during her marriage, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Her comradely experience taught her to be unselfish, considerate, sympathetic, and these are, above all other attributes, those which go straight to the heart of a man. A widow understands men. She sees down into the recesses of their hearts. She knows how to feign that she appreciates them. She is familiar with their weak spots. She knows what form of subtle flattery will subdue them and what will disgust them. She has learned what things to say and what things to leave unsaid. She is aware that man is a selfish beast, and that, to effect his capture, a woman must efface herself and shape her conversation and behavior so that he shall be the main object in view. Most men are always thinking of themselves, their aims, their hopes, their fears, their pursuits, their appearance. It is the cunningest form of flattery for a woman to make it appear that these are the things in which she is interested; this the bright widow can do until she infatuates her man.

The unmarried girl is like the man. She, too, is always thinking of herself. She is impatient when the conversation is diverted from her dreams and her thoughts. Her idea of the world is that it is a small shrine in which she sits on a pedestal and the men kneel at her feet. Now, she may be pretty and sweet, with cheeks like roses and a voice like music, but the kneeling posture becomes fatiguing after a time. The man longs to see to his feet and stretch himself. This attitude the girl as evidence of unappreciative and indifference, and she resents it. Her idea is that permission to worship at her pretty feet ought to be enough for any man. She knows that she is divine, and what more can any man but than to bask in the light of her divinity? In a word, she is selfish, unselfish, inconsiderate and thoughtless, and, after a careful study of her, man leave her to woo a widow.

## Grand Duchess Serge.

Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, who, with her husband and Grand Duke Paul, has been to Baltimore on a visit to Queen Victoria, is the handsomest of the daughters of the late Princess Alice of Hesse. As a young girl Princess Elizabeth of Hesse attracted great attention, and she was only twenty when she was married. At the queen's jubilee Grand Duchess Serge was immensely admired, while the jewels she wore at several state entertainments—her were magnificent turquoise and diamonds—aroused universal envy. The grand duchess has no children, and it is an open matter that her married life has not been a happy one.



# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 30, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. G. DAKES—Merchants' Exchange.  
L. F. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.  
C. H. KILGORE—225 Pine Street.

## THE NEW YEAR

The Year comes and goes. The year of '93 is about to pass away, and long will it be remembered as the most disastrous country has seen. It has been a year of financial woes; as well as the wrecking of happy homes by the terrible cyclones that have so often swept the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The disasters on the ocean, and the big lakes, and on our inland transportation lines, have been appalling. While under our present governmental administration there seems to be no hope for a renewal of business confidence in the near future, let us hope that the New Year of '94 will be a truly Happy New Year in all other respects; that our country will be spared the pestilence of cholera which is again threatening Europe; that the elements will not be so disastrous as in the past year; that our infant transportation companies will be able to prevent the terrible accidents that have been so prevalent in the past. Hoping for the best in every thing of a National or personal character, we wish our readers a truly Happy New Year.

We clip the following from the Lyon County, Nev., Times:

Fred Brown came in from Mason Valley the first of this week, where he has been for some months looking into the feasibility of an electric road and telephone line. He thinks a company will be formed next Spring to construct these lines from Wabuska to Genesee.

H. M. Schooley is feeding 103 head of beef cattle at his ranch in Smith Valley. These are the only outside cattle being fed in that valley, although Simpson, Hutson, Burbank and others are feeding quite a number of their own cattle.

All the hay in Smith Valley is sold, so it is reported, with the exception of that owned by H. Mather.

## Wind Storm

There was a terrific wind storm in Smith Valley last Thursday. It would have done much damage, probably, had it struck a thickly settled portion of the place. As it was it spent its fury crossing the Simpson colony. The storm came from the mouth of Red Canyon. It blew so hard that it ruined forty acres of new alfalfa on Simpson's colony ranch, blowing the dirt entirely away from the roots. This same storm crossed Antelope Valley, passing over Rickety & Kirman's ranch. It blew down fences, a barn, and picked up a feed box which it hurled against a cow, killing her. It also blew a feed wagon over with a man in it, but did not injure the man or horses.—Lyon County, Nev., Times.

The grand jury of Inyo county reported in favor of the Supervisors making a suit, the appropriation for an Inyo exhibit at the Fair; opposed any reduction in liquor licenses, and says that saloon keepers should post notices excluding boys under 21 years of age from their saloons.

Inyo county will make an exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. A meeting of citizens was held at Independence to start the movement; Hon. F. B. Biddy and others addressed it. After a subscription list was started, Mr. Biddy subscribed \$100, and \$400 were soon raised.

Cincinnati and New York, through their Mayors, exchanged compliments by telephone a few days ago.

It is said that a band of sheep, 5000 head, were sold at Reno recently at 7 cents a head.

Keefer, Inyo county, has been made a money order office.

## NEW TO-DAY.

## SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, State of California.

R. KIRWAN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause, that the Plaintiff, R. K. Kirwan, in the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1893.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

Indorsed—Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwan, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwan, Defendant.

Original Summons.

Filed Dec. 20th, 1893. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

## A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press, a strong Democratic paper, and the home organ of New York's Democratic Senator, Murphy, has the following sensible talk about Wilson's Free Trade Tariff bill:

The duties proposed by the Wilson bill are lower than those that prevailed before the McKinley bill went into effect. Before "the era of McKinley" they suffered severely from foreign competition, but the increased duties prevented further extensive importations. Production was consequently greatly increased, and lively home competition kept the prices down. As a result, consumers were not harmed by the higher tariff.

The Press speaks the truth when it says the "consumers were not harmed by the higher tariff." A protective tariff encourages capitalists to invest in manufacturing enterprises, which give work to thousands upon thousands of people, enabling them to become good citizens, and giving them means to support and educate their families in the interest of morality and good government. The more manufactures, the greater the competition, and consequently a lowering of prices to the consumers.

There are thousands of articles that were formerly imported, now manufactured in the United States and sold cheaper than the imported article could be if brought into the country on the free list, but which never would have been manufactured in this country had not a protective tariff encouraged its manufacture by our own people. Even if a low tariff should give the consumers some few lines of goods a trifle lower than ruling prices, of what benefit will it be to the masses who have been thrown out of employment by the closing down of factories, as has been the case this year, if they have no means with which to buy these cheaper goods? To have money men must be employed at some remunerative work, and the manufacturing enterprises that will be killed by the Wilson Free Trade bill have given such employment to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, but what will these people do for a living if the Democratic Free Trade doctrine prevails, as it bids fair to do under Cleveland's Administration?

The driver of the Sweetwater stage is given as authority for the following story: A man visited an Indian camp near Bodie and found the interior decorated with greenbacks. After examining them carefully he bought the lot for fifty cents. Later it was ascertained that the Indians found the greenbacks in a cigar box beneath the ruins of an old house, and the amount is \$2,000.—Genoa Courier.

The above yarn should have been spun by Sam Davis.

Contracts have been let for carrying the mails upon the Star routes in this State from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1898. The contract for carrying the mail between Genoa and Carson was secured by John and Joseph Raycraft at \$280 per annum. E. B. Young of San Francisco secured the contracts on the Wellington and Markleville routes. For carrying the mails on the former route, he will receive \$1,000 per year, and on the latter \$580.—Virginia Enterprise.

William Horton, an old pioneer of Inyo county, died at his home in Round Valley on the 16th, aged 83.

Exciting news may be looked for from Reno.

## NEW TO-DAY.

## Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

## NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being one half (1/2) of said tax, is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto. ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (1/2) of the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894, and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 20th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector

of Mono County, Cal.

## Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JAMES ROY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of James Roy, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of

Chas. L. Hayes, at Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 18th day of Dec., 1893.

A. F. SAYRE, Administrator of Estate of James Roy, deceased.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator.

## MEDICAL.

## Hood's Cures



Mr. Edward Prather

## Complication of Diseases

"I was troubled with sick headaches and pains in my back and sides. I became partially deaf, and my nervous system was all run down. Finally, I was seized with heart disease and thought my days were numbered. I used

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am better in every way. I have gained in flesh and my former good appetite has returned." EDWARD PRATHER, Graton, Cal. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. J. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. See

## T. T. KOENIG, M. D.

(Regular Graduate),

Physician and Surgeon;

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

## LEGAL.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE ash-colored JACK, altered, 4 or 5 years old and branded somewhat like a reversed F, came to the Lone Tree Ranch, near Carson, Mono county, California, on the 21st day of November, 1893, and the owner is hereby notified to come for said animal, prove property, pay all the expenses incurred and take it away, or it will be sold according to law. Address J. BURRER, Banton, Cal.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not Be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, State of California. In the matter of the Estate of CLARK EGLESTON, deceased.

It appearing to this Court, by the petition this day presented and filed by E. G. Watkins, the Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of said deceased to pay the debts of decedent, and the expenses and charges of administration, it is therefore ordered by this Court that all persons interested in the Estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court TUESDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1894, at the hour of Ten A. M. of said day at the Court room of said Court at the Court House in the town of Bridgeport, in said County of Mono, State of California, and there to show cause why an Order should not be granted to said Administrator to sell so much of the said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this Order be published four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT GENOA-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this Order be served upon Adeline Eggleston, of Coleville, Mono county, and Clark Eggleston, of Coleville, Mono county, on or before five days before the time appointed for hearing said petition.

W. H. VIRDEN, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated December 4th, 1893.

Indorsed—In the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased.

Order to Show Cause Why Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

Filed Dec. 4th, 1893. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

## Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKLE AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gilt, Rosa Battin and Black State mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1893.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickle, \$80, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of \$60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 224.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 15th, 1893. J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. #23-5m

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

SHOE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

## SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR

accounts on or before

DECEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID

upon presentation.

A. F. BRYANT.

## ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

## TICKETS

TO Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE

Southern Pacific

Company.

AT

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. H. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

## \$9 TO GENOA.

## FAST TIME

AND

CHEAP FARE.

## WHITTEMORE'S

## BRIDGEPORT

## LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrook,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

## MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

## \$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—\$5 00.

## BRIDGEPORT AND

## BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except

Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

## EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team.....\$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1 00

Each additional pair of animals.....50

Horseman.....25

Pack animals, each.....25

Loose stock, each.....5

Loco stock, each.....5

Sleepy teams, half-price.

## BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on

the road of passing the toll gate, as no credit is

given

Buggy team.....\$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1 00

Each additional pair of animals.....50

Horseman.....25

Pack Animals, each.....25

Hogs and sheep, each.....5

Loose stock, each.....5

Empty teams half-price.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## PATENTS

Copyright, Trade-Marks, Design Patents, Copyright.

And all Patent Business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without

charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,

JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States. For the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA. 1213-14

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California

and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive

special attention. 1211-12

HOMER E. OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and

Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 30, 1893

## BRIDGEPORT POST OFFICE.

(Post Office Building.)

Miss E. Brady, Postmistress.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

## MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.

Helbrook—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Arrivals, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

F. E. Van Loan, and L. J. Cochran

came over from Bodie on Christmas.

Miss Julia and Eric Roach from Sweet-

water and Miss Annie Dolan, from Walling-

ton's, spent Christmas here.

Miss Georgia Johnson, official Reporter,

of the Superior Court, arrived from Bishop's

Valley on Monday morning, accompanied

by her from Bodie.

Homer Barnett, L. Gullikson and J.

Powell, came up from Antelope on Tuesday

for jury duty.

A. Roach, J. Mack and J. Conway were

up from Sweetwater this week.

Willie Butler has gone to the Midwinter

Fair.

L. Hammond and A. Thompson, of Mono

Lake, have been in town this week.

S. W. Gregory and Paul Walenberg, of

Bodie visited our town this week.

Henry Carney and Henry Dixon, who

have been building the Hanks residence,

returned to their Antelope home on Wed-

nesday.

Miss Zella Hayden has been spending

the holidays with her Bodie friends.

Mrs. Judge Vixen spent Christmas in

Bodie, and returned home on Tuesday.

## CHRISTMAS.

The Christmas holidays were well observed throughout the county, and particularly so at Bridgeport. The Christmas Tree harvest took place at Bryant's Hall on Saturday evening. The hall was full to overflow, showing that notwithstanding a small army of our people have gone below to spend the Winter, to take in the Fair, there is a good crowd of us left to have a good time when an occasion occurs to call us out. A large tree at the northern end of the hall was filled with presents, in addition to a long table on which the Christmas offerings were laid to a depth of about three feet.

The exercises opened with singing by the school, Miss Gattie Towle presiding at the piano, after which there were recitations by a young Miss Ella Oddy, Marie Miller, Mary Gray and Irene Miller, all speaking appropriate Christmas pieces, and exhibiting themselves admirably, as was shown by the merited applause each received. After more singing by the school, W. O. Barker announced the committee to distribute the presents, and the messenger girls to deliver them to the fortunate recipients. Although the gifts were distributed by young men gathering the harvest from the tree and table, it took over an hour to deliver every thing in the room seemed to be loaded down with Christmas remembrances, and even the C-U was not forgotten, the Jaulor being kindly remembered. O. F. Sturbridge making us his annual annual present of a trio of game chickens. It was one of the most generous Christmas gifts we have had, and it was evidence of a strong character that the Cleveland hard times had not struck Mono County—outside of the printing offices.

After the presents were distributed and the crowd thinned out a little the floor was given up to the children, the Qu-Drille Band furnishing the music for the dancing and romping. The little ones made the hall lively for awhile, but their hilarity had to give way in time to that "fired feeling," and soon after eleven o'clock the lights were put out and the town was soon at rest.

Christmas Day was one of the pleasantest of the year, notwithstanding the weather was sharp and prophesied rain and snow. In the evening there was a grand ball at Bryant's Hall. The hall was packed with the merry "hayseiders" and their best girls, were couples and aunts, and they danced after a good music as was ever danced after in this town or county. The band consisted of six, Thos. Coyle, U. L. Hayes, Grant Patterson, W. Merrill, C. Y. Gullikson and Dan. Smith, and dancing was kept up until after 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. At midnight a fine supper was set in the room back of the hall by Mrs. N. Hutton, and it was greatly enjoyed by the hungry dancers. All in all, our Christmas was indeed joyously celebrated, and Santa Claus was good to all the little folks in town and vicinity.

TAXES DUE.—Tax Collector Hays gives notice in another column that the second installment of taxes will be due and payable on and after Monday next. Pay up!

REMARKS.—Rev. Mr. Peak will hold services at the school house on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

FANCY.—O. M. Stewart's and Russell's big teams arrived from Carson on Sunday.

# SUPERIOR COURT.

Vixen, J.

Estate of Father W. C. Nix, deceased. Prayer of petition for the sale of personal property granted, and sale ordered made. People vs. Alfred M. Gross, charged with selling liquor to Indians. Jury impaneled and case tried. Verdict of "guilty" returned.

TAKE, BUT STRANGE.—It is not generally known, outside of the participants, that we have had a genuine temperance ball in Mono county, an unheard of occurrence, and probably a thing that will never happen again—at least the participants will try not to have a repetition of that kind of a dance. A ball was recently given not a thousand miles from Mono Lake, and when the boys got warmed up to their terpsichorean work they naturally began to get thirsty, but to and behold! There was not a drop of anything about the premises in the shape of liquid stronger than water. Not a drop of an "eye-opener" in sight; not one of the males in the crowd had brought a flask along, in case of snake bites. It was a very dry dance, particularly for the Bridgeporters who had no idea that such an incident would transpire within a hundred miles of Mono Lake. They will be better equipped when they attend another dance in that section.

SECOND TRIAL.—The second trial of A. Gross for selling liquor to Indians, commenced on Wednesday. Out of a venire of thirty jurors only 8 were secured, and Judge Vixen ordered the Sheriff to summon twelve more, to report at 10 A. M. Thursday morning, on which day another venire for six was issued, and the following jurors were sworn in: A. P. Allen, W. O. Lundy, T. Dobbins, L. Dehambau, L. Gullikson, D. M. Walters, J. Hammond, S. W. Gregory, N. B. Hunsawell, B. Peeler, C. M. Stewart, and D. Canonic. Evening sessions were held and the case went to the jury about 9 o'clock last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning a verdict of "guilty as charged" was rendered. Judge Vixen will sentence Gross at 10 o'clock on next Tuesday morning.

LAST CALL.—As the Board of Supervisors will meet next week, we again call upon them to make a small appropriation for a Mono county exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. It is for the interests of the people of this county—its miners and farmers, that the county should make itself known at this Fair, and show that we are not dead, nor even sleeping. The financial condition of the county can stand a \$500 appropriation. We should not expect private individuals to make an exhibition at their own expense for the benefit of the county.

WE SUGGEST.—We beg leave to suggest that the Brass Band turn out on New Year's Day—Monday next, and favor our people with some music. Remember what the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina. It is something since the Band has played publicly.

MEAT MARKET.—George H. Bump will shortly open a meat market for the better accommodation of families, who will, it is thought, appreciate such an institution.

QUICK TRIP.—Russell came in from Carson on Sunday, with two wagons of heavy freight, making the trip in four days.

Geo. Chichester and Fred Hardy of Mason Valley, members of Douglas Lodge No. 12, P. & A. M., were in Genoa Saturday evening.—Genoa Courier.

We were not aware they had left Antelope Valley but Nevada papers want everything in sight that is good. Both these gentlemen are too well fixed to want to move into Nevada.

The Big Pine correspondent of the Inyo Register says that "K. K. Love, old timer market-man of Bodie, and ex-Superintendent of Alpine county, is fixing and beautifying the interior of his comfortable dwelling on the Uhlmeier tract."

More than fifty new buildings, many of them quite costly structures, have been built in Mason Valley the past season. Why don't our state exchanges take a tumble? Reno is not the only town in Nevada that is forging ahead.—Mason Valley Tidings.

A New Yorker was recently arrested, when it was ascertained he has ten wives. Just think of a man who has ten wives under Cleveland's Administration—if he had to support them all.

The Tidings says that Gregory Bros., of Bodie will winter 75 head of stock in Mason Valley.

## HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1864 will be signalled by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters which the user derives an action of this world famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the machine work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

## WEDDINGS.

BRANDON—DONNEL.—In Bridgeport, Dec. 29, by Rev. W. E. Vixen, Superior Judge, William Brandon and Miss M. L. Donnel, both of this place.

We acknowledge receipt of wedding cake, and wish our friends much happiness.

# FOR THE MINERS.

What the Committee Is Doing to Make a Successful Exhibit.

## A LAKE OF QUICKSILVER.

The Biggest Block of Asphalt in the World—Allotment of Space to the Different Counties—Bound to Outshine Colorado—Miners Contribute a Day's Pay.

The mining exhibit committee of the Midwinter Fair has set about in a determined spirit to make California's display far outshine that of Colorado, and if the miners will properly second their efforts this state will not have reason to feel ashamed of her exhibit as she did at Chicago. Still only about \$5,000 of the \$35,000 desired for the exhibit has yet been raised and many attractive features designed by the committee will of necessity be abandoned, if a more generous response to the request for contributions is not made.

The mining counties generally seem aroused to the importance of making their exhibits such as to attract the eye of the general visitor, as well as gain the attention of the expert and the capitalist looking for opportunities to place their money. The only mining county which seems at all sluggish is Trinity, which has not applied for space in the exhibit and seems to be doing nothing to secure a representation of her resources. Superintendent Benjamin says he drove nine miles in a storm to attend a widely advertised county meeting, and found only three persons in attendance. Several of the heaviest mining men in the neighborhood of Weaver's sat around the hotel stove and did not show sufficient interest in the meeting to cross the street. The Old Settlers association of Trinity, fearful lest their county should be greatly injured by the failure to make a proper showing of its resources, has now taken the matter in hand, however, and is vigorously attempting to gather an exhibit which will be complete and creditable.

The space assigned by the committee to the different counties is as follows:

Nevada.....	2425	840 square feet
Amador.....	1625	464 "
Calaveras.....	1625	464 "
El Dorado.....	2417 1/2	420 "
Butte.....	2117 1/2	597 1/2 "
Berkeley.....	2414 1/2	740 "
Shasta.....	1625	464 "
Plumas.....	2417 1/2	804 1/2 "
Kern.....	1625	464 "
Foothills.....	1625	464 "
San Joaquin.....	1625	464 "
Contra Costa.....	1625	464 "
Yuba.....	1625	464 "
Mariposa.....	1625	464 "
Merced.....	1625	464 "
Santa Cruz.....	1625	464 "
Santa Barbara.....	1625	464 "
San Diego.....	1625	464 "
Kono.....	1625	464 "
Modoc.....	1625	464 "
Lake.....	1625	464 "

Near the entrance to the exhibit will be a lake of quicksilver, which promises to be an amusing and instructive attraction. The quicksilver will be supplied by J. B. Randol from the Lake county mines. Into the lake visitors will be permitted to throw sledge hammers and other iron weights for the pleasure of seeing them float about. Women will be cautioned not to dabble in the silvery pool, however, lest their rings should become amalgamated.

The company controlling the great asphalt deposits of Santa Barbara has quarried a great block of asphalt weighing seven and one-half tons, which will be part of that county's exhibit. At Chicago the manager of the Cuban asphalt deposit showed a block weighing 1,400 pounds, and advertised it widely as the largest piece of asphalt in the world. In order that there should be no possible doubt in the matter of the championship, the Santa Barbara company got out its seven and one-half ton block. Kern county is also to exhibit a big block of asphaltum, and a \$1,000 nugget recently picked up on the Mojave desert.

The movement among miners to contribute a day's wages each for the benefit of the mining exhibit is becoming general. Almost every day brings in contributions from some of the mines, and in this way the fund is swelling more than from contributions by the rich mine owners. Another source of revenue during the fair will be the crushing and working of gold bearing quartz sent to the committee to be worked in the mill which will be in operation during the entire fair.

Many designs are coming in to represent California's \$1,800,000,000 output of gold. One shows a great globe of gold 19 feet and 9 inches in diameter, and surmounted by a golden bear. Another is in the form of a column of 320 pieces, a third is a golden oval; a fourth a cube suspended from the ceiling; a fifth an enormous ingot—and so on through all most every conceivable design. Estimates of the cost of construction are furnished with each design, and the committee is carefully considering all with a view of making a selection which will be most impressive.

The Southern Pacific has issued the following circular, relating to the shipment of ores to the mining exhibit:

This company will transport free of charge to Midwinter Station, specimens of ore, quartz or other minerals, when for exhibition only, and of no commercial value, or if valuable, not for sale. Any consignments subsequently placed in the hands of smelters or otherwise disposed of commercially, or to be disposed of, are not entitled to this free transportation. Shipments thus transported free must originate at stations on the Southern Pacific company's system west of and including Portland, Ogden, El Paso, Deming and Mojave, and must be consigned to the MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL FAIR, San Francisco, California, but will not apply or in any way be used on shipments originating at points off the line of the Southern Pacific company east of said points.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

## ORIGIN OF "HURRA."

It is Said to Be Derived from the German Interjection "Hurra."

A writer in the London Times claimed that the exclamation "hurra" was of Slavonic origin. Subsequently Dr. C. A. Bushelm, of King's college, London, alluding to the statement, wrote, saying: "I presume your correspondent must have some authority for this assertion, but I hope you will allow me to point out that, as far as I know, the word is of purely German origin. It is generally assumed to be derived from the imitative interjection hurra, describing a rapid movement, from which word the middle high German hurren, 'to move rapidly,' or rather to hurry, has been formed. Hurra is therefore nothing else but an enlarged form of hurra, and, as I said, of purely Teutonic origin. In Grimm's 'Worterbuch' we find the interjection quoted from a minnesinger. It also occurs in Danish and Swedish, and it would be interesting to know when it was first introduced in this country in the Anglicized form of 'hurra.' In Germany it was frequently used during the Napoleonic wars by the Prussian soldiers, and it also occurs in some political and martial songs of those days. Since then it seems to have been adopted also by other nations, even by the French in the form of hurra. That the interjection did not become so popular in Germany as a cheer at a convivial gathering as in this country is probably owing to the circumstance that, preference was given here to the brief exclamation 'Hoch!' forming respectively the end and the beginning of the phrases 'Es lebe hoch!' and 'Hoch soll er leben.' Of late the word hurra seems to have become rather popular in Germany. It is just possible that the English reimported it there, or that it was revived through the magnificent poem of 'Hurra, Germania!' written by the poet laureate of German people, Ferdinand Freiligrath."

A Little Queen's Bright Idea. The queen regent of the Netherlands recently presented to her daughter, the little Queen Wilhelmina, a number of wooden figures clad in the uniforms used in the army of the Netherlands. The future ruler, it is hoped by her mother, will be able to recognize the grades of the real soldiers by studying the wooden figures. Her majesty, it is said, asked her mother to add figures of women to her gift, as "the men would be lonely without them."

# PATENTS.

## NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference cases, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN, 618 F Street, Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 365.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candles and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges, Stationery, etc., etc.





## INTERIOR OF ALASKA.

### Wonderful Tales Related by a Returned Missionary.

A Place Where It Is So Cold and Cold That One Could Hear Himself Breathe—Wonders of the Aurora Borealis.

A remarkable story is told by Rev. E. C. Wallis, a missionary of the Episcopal church, who arrived here recently from the Porcupine river, in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, on the edge of the Rocky mountains. It is mainly about the intense cold, the immense herds of reindeer, and the sublime magnificence of the aurora borealis. Dr. Wallis, says the San Francisco Examiner, has been seven years in the wilds of the Porcupine river, and for the last eighteen months his wife has been with him assisting in teaching the Indians.

It does not appear to be generally known that there are vast herds of reindeer in that part of the country. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education for Alaska, and Capt. Healy of the Bear have for a couple of years been importing reindeer from Siberia, and this is the reason for the supposed scarcity throughout that region; but the scarcity appears to be towards the southern, southwestern and western parts. In the interior there are hybrids of them.

"They are remarkably numerous everywhere about my mission near the mouth of the Porcupine river," said the reverend gentleman. "Back towards the mountains from my house I have seen great bands of them, and almost everywhere I looked I could see them. This summer when the ice broke up on the river I remember seeing six or seven of them on a cake of ice floating down, and I saw many others floating on the ice."

"For much of the time I have lived at the mission, I have subsisted almost exclusively on reindeer meat. It is very good, and I like it very much. I think it is better, all things considered, than beef, and you can eat it longer without it palling on you. The Indians eat it almost exclusively, and they are very big and strong. Some of them are six feet in height, and the average is about five feet ten inches. They are genuine North American Indians, and not the Aleuts, Eskimoes, or a mixture of the two."

"I keep an Indian hunter, and he supplies me with all the reindeer meat I want. He also brings in grouse, ducks, bear and other game as I need it. I have learned to shoot pretty well myself, as all white men do in that region. The ducks and grouse, like the reindeer, are remarkably good eating."

"It is fearfully cold there. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to sixty degrees, and I have seen it go down considerably lower. At no time in the winter, nor during other winters that I have been there, was it higher than forty degrees. This cold is excruciating. We lived in a solid log house, a good warm one, but many a time I have awakened in the night and found the blankets, which were kept up well under the nose, frozen into a cake of ice. Sometimes the intense cold cakes the blankets for a long distance down."

"Meat and everything froze, and you could throw them anywhere without thinking. The worst experience was trying to make bread. The yeast would freeze in spite of you, often times even when the greatest care was exercised. If you stepped out, everything was so still and so intensely cold you could hear your breath freeze. It had a rustling sound."

"I discovered a queer thing, about the cold, and it was this: Below forty degrees you didn't notice it any more than forty degrees. It might go to sixty degrees, or even more, but it made no little difference that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you."

"The wonders of the aurora borealis in that region cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed, I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to December 15, from nine to twelve o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere."

"The four or five hundred Indians at my mission have a high school progress has been made in instructing them. Nearly all of them can read in their own language. I have translated various religious and other books, which have been printed in England, for their use. They have an entirely different language from any other Indians. There are five different languages, for instance, from there down to the mouth of the Yukon, and no one can understand the other. The languages are all different as French is from German."

To Measure Blood Stars.  
Prof. Holden communicates to the San Francisco paper what he calls the very important discovery lately made at the Lick observatory. It is an ingenious method for measuring the dimensions of the stars. In many cases the method is so delicate and beset with so many difficulties that success is doubtful, but Prof. Campbell has found one star on which he has made successful observations. They are directed to the lengths of the bright lines in the spectrum, which indicate respectively the height to which each substance extends—not difficult in the solar spectrum; but it was entirely unexpected to find a bright line spectrum in the star under observation surrounded by a luminous sphere of hydrogen gas of such enormous extent as to be measurable. Prof. Holden declares the discovery to be entirely unexpected, and to open an entirely new field of knowledge.

## UNCLE SAM'S SILVER.

The Value of the Government Overseeing with the White Metal.

According to a Washington letter in the Philadelphia Times, there are 5,000 tons of silver stored in the treasury vaults. That means 10,000,000 pounds. And yet this metal is regarded as a precious one, to be measured in value by ounces and grains. Only coin is kept in the treasury vaults. Bars and bullion are stored in the subtreasuries and the mints. There are eight vaults in the treasury used for the safe-keeping and storage of money. The total value of the contents of these vaults is \$688,176,000.

Only two of these vaults are used for the storage of standard silver dollars. Vault No. 1 contains \$101,000,000, while the smaller vault, known as No. 2, has in it only about \$50,000,000. In addition to this there is \$38,000 worth of fractional silver. The other vaults are used for holding bank notes, bonds, money for daily use, etc.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act of 1876 was \$30,000,000. The total coinage under the act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman act, has amounted to \$30,456,000. There are 58,917,000 silver dollars in circulation.

More than half of all the silver owned by the United States is stored in this city. At the mints and assay offices there are \$120,331,000 worth of bar silver. Altogether there is \$331,000,000 in standard silver dollars.

The United States has been buying silver ever since 1876, when the Bland law went into effect. Until the Sherman law went into operation the treasury purchased \$9,000,000 worth of bullion every month for coinage. There were purchased under the first law \$38,109,361.71 ounces of silver, for which it paid \$323,635,570.19—an average cost of \$1.06 per ounce. On this silver the government made a profit of a great many million dollars by calling every 375 grains of fine silver a dollar, no matter what the market value of silver might be when paid for in gold.

On the silver purchases under the Sherman law the government has lost already about \$40,000,000 by the depreciation in value of its stock of bullion on hand. Up to the 1st of July about 157,000,000 ounces had been purchased. Four million five hundred thousand dollars in silver amount to about 140 tons, and if the country still goes on buying at that rate the problem of what to do with the metal promises to become an even more serious one than it is now.

## POVERTY-STRICKEN TURKS.

Their Condition Said to Be Going from Bad to Worse.

According to recent reports, matters in eastern Turkey seem to be continually going from bad to worse, and the sufferings of the poverty-stricken population are increased by the scarcity of the tax gatherers. All trade was practically stopped for a time by cholera and the ensuing quarantine. In many cases the cost of food has been doubled or trebled, and the difficulties and cost of transportation have brought ruin to many merchants. A published letter written in Bitlis in June says: "Taxes are an ever increasing burden. In one village near the city of Van the sheep tax gatherer, a Kurd, wrote down all the flocks and their owners so that those who had twenty-five sheep had seventy recorded against them, and so on. The tax gatherer threatened to accuse the villages of harboring political fugitives in case they made any complaint. Every sheep and lamb is taxed three and a half piasters a year, a sum which is all the average villager can earn in a day. In another village three hundred sheep had been stolen by the Kurds before the arrival of the tax gatherer, but the tax for them was demanded and collected just the same. In another village in the vilayet of Erzerum last November the harvested grain was left to spoil in the field. The grain had been piled up in the customary stacks according to law, that when thrashed the tax gatherer might come and take his share, but he did not come. The title of the wheat was to be sold to the highest bidder, but not a single man could raise the lowest sum which the government demanded. In the meantime rains came, and as the villagers were not allowed to touch the grain, much of it spoiled in the stacks. In many places the attitude of the government towards its Christian subjects grows ever more and more severe. For Christians to own firearms of any kind is treason, though their Turkish and Kurdish neighbors may be and generally are well armed. Christians are often arrested at midnight and hurried to prison or to exile without even being told the reason why. To have books in one's house is often deemed a sufficient reason for the imprisonment of the owner until the books can be examined. And it often happens that the examination of the books is delayed for months."

A Unique Beverage.  
In Munich recently the socialist hit upon a novel device for punishing the proprietor of a beer cellar who had refused to let his rooms for a meeting of the Socialists' club. For the Sunday after his refusal he had arranged a concert, at which he expected his takings to be considerable. But the socialists mustered early and in large numbers. They filled up the whole available space and ordered only water. The landlord was horrified to realize what happened. He expected profit was turned into a heavy loss. The landlord sued the leaders of the socialists for breach of the peace, but as such breach could be proved they were let go without fines.

France is soon to adopt an interesting innovation in the postal card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check books, with stubs. The sender of the postal card can make memoranda of his expenses on the stub, and cash have this stamped at the post office before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

France is soon to adopt an interesting innovation in the postal card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check books, with stubs. The sender of the postal card can make memoranda of his expenses on the stub, and cash have this stamped at the post office before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

France is soon to adopt an interesting innovation in the postal card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check books, with stubs. The sender of the postal card can make memoranda of his expenses on the stub, and cash have this stamped at the post office before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

## A MUSICAL MELANGE.

CHRISTINE NILSSON once sang to the country folk for pennies, to the accompaniment of her brother's violin.

PADREWSKI just before sitting down at the piano holds his fingers for several minutes in warm water, presumably to render them more flexible.

MRS. PATTI has arrived in this country and is looking forward to one of the most successful farewell tours she has made in twenty years.

A REPRESENTATION of the bagpipe was found in the ruins of Tarsus. The instrument was in use two thousand years before the Christian era, and its origin is unknown.

A SEVENTEEN-OLD-ONE, who is a member of a native African choir now traveling in New England, claims to be niece of Lo Bengula, but she doesn't seem to have inherited his taste for economy in dress.

ISAAC GORDON ROTHSCHILD, aged four years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Rothschild, formerly of Cincinnati, now of New York, is the latest infantile musical prodigy, singing all the latest comic songs, making no mistakes in music or words.

AUGUSTA COTTELOW, thirteen years of age, is the latest musical prodigy. She has been before the public for eight years. She possesses the "absolute pitch" and from her earliest years could tell the notes struck upon a piano in a combination with her back turned to the instrument. In fact she is a natural musician, to whom ear is more than note. Miss Cottelow is now on the Pacific coast.

## DOINGS OF WOMEN.

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE is writing a cook book. Its references to cabinet pudding should be authentic.

MRS. JEFF DAVIS spent most of the summer under the same roof with the widow of Gen. Grant and now has the widow of Gen. McClellan as her winter neighbor.

MISS ALICE FLETCHER, the ethnologist who has been making a study of the Omaha and other Indian tribes, drew a salary of eight dollars a day as a special agent of the Indian bureau.

MISS SCHULEMANN, fulfilling a promise made to her husband, is continuing the excavations at Troy which made his name famous. She is personally superintending much of the work.

SISTER MARIE AUGUSTINE, founder of the Little Sisters of the Poor, lately died in France. She was born in 1830, at Saint-Servan, and was known in the world by the name of Marie Jamet.

MISS MIRIAM SLUDER, a sister of the Franciscan order, is on her way from St. Louis to the Sandwich islands, where she will devote her life to nursing lepers. She is twenty-two years old and highly educated.

CLARA BARTON, president of the American National Red Cross, has appealed to congress for funds with which to aid in taking care of the thirty thousand hungry, sick and homeless people on the Sea Islands.

## IN ORIENTAL LANDS.

THE city of Benares, on the Ganges, is to the Hindoos the holiest place on earth.

AMERICANS drink tea hot and wine cold. The Chinese drink tea cold and wine hot.

QUEUES have been worn by Chinamen since 1637. They were first worn as a sign of degradation.

ARABIAN chroniclers call their people Bani-Israel, the Arab for children of Israel, and claim descent from Saul, the first Israelitish king.

WHEN the Japanese and the Koreans "hitch" a horse they do so by tying his forefeet together. Hitching posts are never used in either Korea or Japan except for foreigners.

THE Japanese believe that their emperors are descendants from the gods, the present mikado being the one hundred and twenty-first in direct line from the heavenly being.

AMONG the wonders of Algiers is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, one flowing from ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp.

WHEN a bank fails in China, the managers and clerks are the chief sufferers. They have their heads taken off. In five hundred years there has not been a bank failure in that country.

## ASTRONOMY.

A YEAR on Jupiter is equal to eleven years, ten months and seventeen days on our globe.

THE actual occupancy of Mars by a race superior to our own is said to be very probable.

THE assayer who examined the aerolite that fell on the farm of Lawrence Freeman, near Bath, S. D., on the afternoon of August 29, 1893, reports that the principal minerals it contains are gold, silver, nickel and cobalt.

PROF. TOPP, of Amherst, it is announced, has begun preparations to view the total solar eclipse of August 9, 1896, from the island of Yezo, in the Japanese empire. He isn't going to let the eclipse surprise him unawares.

THE observatory on the top of Mount Blanc is an accomplished fact. The foundations imbedded in the ice are considered perfectly safe. It will be occupied continuously during the fine season and self-registering instruments will be left behind for the winter.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

PRIDE that dines on vanity sups on contempt.—B. Franklin.

THERE is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten.—George Eliot.

THERE is a remedy for every wrong, and a satisfaction for every soul.—Emerson.

CONSCIENCE is the most incurable disease that is known to the human soul.—Henry Ward Beecher.

—If any man turns religion into ratiology by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life.—Thoreau.

## MEDICAL.



## DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
OPPOSITE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor, treated free on Friday afternoons from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emulations, exhausting drains, pimples, headache, nervousness, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweeney treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhea, inflammation, discharges, stricture, weakness of or pain, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or deflection from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease, bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, scurf, syphilis, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

Ladies If you are suffering from persistent headache, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweeney without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEANY, M. D.,  
1116 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Are you a friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified with

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

135 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Get this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

TAKE A BEECH TREE.

It is Considered the Safest for Shelter in a Thunder Storm.

The danger of taking refuge under a tree when caught in a thunderstorm is one of which we are constantly reminded; but, when we have to choose between getting wet through with its attendant discomfort and the (apparently) small chance of being struck by lightning while under the shelter of the tree, it is only natural that we should decide in favor of the latter, says the Paris Figaro.

Under such circumstances it is of advantage to know which is the best tree to choose for shelter. A certain Herr Wockert tells us that we should select a beech tree, and gives us the following reason:

It is always advisable to select those trees whose leaves are hairy or ciliated in preference to trees with smooth leaves. The danger of being struck by lightning depends not only upon the height of the tree, but also upon its power of conductivity, determined by the amount of sap and its electric tension.

Most of us know the tendency of points to attract electricity, the most notable example of the application of this principle being the lightning conductor. The hair, or cilia, of leaves act the part of natural lightning conductors, and thus prevent the formation of a very strong electro-motive force; therefore it stands to reason that there is less danger in sheltering under a beech tree than under an oak or trees of a similar kind.

A Strange Wedding Custom.

During medieval times a woman who had nothing when she was married escaped responsibility for her debts. Women were then often married in a single garment to relieve themselves of indebtedness. A young and noble German lady of the sixteenth century, to make assurance doubly sure, had the marriage ceremony performed while she was standing in a closet, entirely divested of clothing. She put out her hand through the crack of the door and was thus married. As soon as the ceremony was performed the groom, clergyman and witnesses left the room, she came out arrayed in her husband in clothes provided by her husband and took her place at the marriage feast.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

## THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.